



SUNBELT UNIVERSE

Read
Grant
Library
dedication
(page 3)

Vol. 13, No. 164

Friday, July 7, 1961

Provo, Utah

Timbers assume Old Mt. Timp - 50th year

More than 2500 persons are expected to reach the top of Mt. Timpanogos July 21. Fifty years ago 22 people made the ascent.

THE GOLDEN Anniversary of the hike will be celebrated this year with a specially designed Summit Club badge for those who reach the "Little House on Top." This house was on Top Timb Sticks for hikers, individuals, guest dignitaries and other notable events.

The living members of the old hike will be invited to attend a banquet in their honor July 22. They will also be invited to guests at the traditional trail at Aspen Grove the evening before the hike.

THE IDEA for making the old hike a community project was conceived by the late Mrs. L. Roberts, former director of athletics at BYU. In 1910, she was invited to lead a group led by the late John C. Swenson, professor of geology. But it was not until the first 22 hikers set off up the mountain to officially inaugurate the first annual hike.

The first hikers had no trail, the rocky terrain and dense brush made walking difficult. The hike was made in two stages. The first stage was from Wood to Aspen Grove. After several rest the group went to Aspen Grove to the summit.

THE DRAG ROAD to Aspen Grove from Wood was made six years later but it was so

Peace Corps trains youth to go abroad

WASHINGTON — The Peace Corps is in business.

Just a few months ago, it was just a campaign phrase that had captured the public imagination. Now, months ago it came to life as a reality, when President Kennedy signed an executive order creating it, and named his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, its first director.

For the corps is a flesh and blood reality. It has a headquarters staff of 150 people bustling about the floors of a central office, building two big buildings from the White House.

IT IS MORE important—it has about 200 real life young Americans already in training, college campuses in Texas, California and N.J., for voluntary service in underdeveloped countries.

Several hundred additional members will be selected before training centers disband in August. By September, the first contingent will be abroad.

THE PEACE Corps projects have been approved—in Ghana, Philippines, Colombia, Chile, the Caribbean Island of St. Vincent, and in the work of India, Pakistan, Thailand, Laos and several Latin American countries. Officials estimate that 1,000 corps members will be on the job overseas en route to foreign posts by the end of the year.

rough, that at times the hikers had to put the contents of the wagons on their backs so that the wagons could make it over particularly bad places.

The pre-hike program has been a part of the tradition of the hike early in its history. Hike participants sit around a bonfire and sing, tell stories and enjoy the beauties around them.

Water supply affected by storm

Heavy rains falling on extremely dry and denuded mountain sides brought traces of mud and debris into Provo's culinary water mains Wednesday, but Mayor Lloyd L. Cullimore assured residents that this condition would not last more than 24 hours.

COMPLAINTS were received on sandy and muddy water, when a gallon samples taken on Columbia Lane showing heavy silt and sand with particles of what appeared to be plant life.

The mayor said that the torrential rain Tuesday had caused a number of slides and floods with muddy water the inevitable result. However, he said disturbed culinary water was coming from springs within fenced areas which would not have been contaminated by humans or livestock.

WATER from Bunnells Fork spring and other open areas used by the city for culinary water were turned off all day Wednesday to prevent possible contamination. The city's tanks were filled Tuesday evening and water from these sources did not enter the system after the downpour.

Earlier in the year Dr. C. M. Smith, head of the city-county health department, submitted a letter to the city council recommending that water from Bunnells Fork not be used, since this area is open to possible contamination by livestock and humans.

ORDINARY chlorination does not give sufficient protection against organic debris, since organic material has the capacity to absorb chlorine and diminish its effectiveness as a purifying agent, according to Glenn Sagers, health department.

The mayor expressed the opinion that while the use of this open spring may have some danger under certain conditions —yet because of the severe drought this year the city must have this culinary water source to keep taps running and lawns watered.

THE ONLY other alternative, if the city is to be kept with sufficient water, he said, is to use river water, which would be infinitely worse.

Mayor Cullimore said that the problem of disturbed water following a heavy storm is not a new one, but he added that there should be no more trouble unless the area is hit by another intense rain.

HE SAID the city is actively working to secure more adequate water provisions and presently is planning to cover springs which provide culinary water. However, he said, there are so many things which have

Dance tonight

Tonite, stag or drag, students will dance to the music of Grady Edenfield at the weekly studentbody dance at 9 p.m. on the patio of the Living Center.

Dance chairman, Richard Allen, says a fine international program has been prepared.

Admission by activity card or twenty-five cents permits an evening of dancing, socializing, entertainment, and refreshments.

Guest dramatist gives play about Jewish life

Dybbuk—a wandering spirit has taken possession of a living person. This title fits well the play that is to be presented to the studentbody July 12-14 at 8:15 p.m. in the Joseph Smith Auditorium.

THE PLAY was selected by Dr. Harold I. Hansen of the Speech Department as memorial to the six million Jews who

were destroyed by Hitler. It portrays Jewish life in the villages of eastern Europe at the turn of the century.

"It is a picture of dire privation," explains Mr. Gorelik, "but one aflame with the presence of the Creator, the rhapsody of His solists and the fervent acceptance of His miracles."

MARTHA HENSTROM has been cast in the lead role as Leah, a young bride-to-be. Playing the male lead opposite her as Hannon will be Gary Stewart. Supporting the leads will be Max Goughly as Rabbi Azrael; Robert Hicks as Rabbi Shimon; Len Shuman as Leah's father; Merle Schriener as Leah's old nurse, and Carol Lynn Wright as her friend.

This play has become one of the world classics of dramatic literature. It has been presented the world over since its first presentation in 1920 at the Habima Theatre, the state theatre of Israel.

MR. GORELIK, who has spent forty-two years in the theatre, is directing the play. He has joined the Speech Department staff at Brigham Young University at the request of Dr. Hansen. During the regular school year, Mr. Gorelik is Research Professor at Southern Illinois University where he is experimenting with new methods and forms of drama.

For those who do not like Shakespeare because he is too difficult to understand, have cause for encouragement. Last year Mr. Gorelik presented "Annotated Hamlet," as an experiment.

IN THIS presentation he took the thoughts of Shakespeare, placed them in a more modern setting and gave them understandable language.

Studentbody officers plan activities of summer school

Spending a budget of \$3500 in a full summer of activities is the job of summer studentbody president Robert Peterso and vice-president Orion Wood.

ALTHOUGH THE areas of jurisdiction overlap, Peterso performs the administrative duties, represents the studentbody, directs the assemblies, presides at meeting and handles student relations.

All summer activities—the Watermelon Bust, the Summer Formal, the weekly dances, the Chicken-fry, and the Senior Breakfast—all under the charge of Orion Wood. Together, the officers appoint chairmen of activities.

Secretary-treasurer Mary Carter records the minutes and keeps the summer history.

THE SUMMER studentbody officers have no jurisdiction over activities occurring during summer term which have been previously carried out under the regular school year officials.

The Traffic Court, directed by Royal Peterson, carries from winter to summer. A dress standards committee has been set up to review and formulate policy on dress problems.

To be eligible for office, a candidate must have a 2.5 average and be registered for both terms of summer school.

Berlin crisis reveals Communist campaign to divert Americans

by Stewart Hensley
United Press International
WASHINGTON—There is strong evidence of a coordinated Communist campaign to blunt President Kennedy's efforts to alert the American public to the peril of the Berlin situation.

THIS COMMUNIST "soft sell" if successful, also could seriously hamper plans to strengthen NATO against renewed Russian pressure in Europe.

While Kennedy ponders the need for partial U. S. mobilization and strengthened American forces in Europe, the Communists have started talking about possible negotiations.

AS THE PRESIDENT and his top advisers consider ways to prepare the American people for stern steps to meet a showdown over Berlin, reports of sharply increased bitterness between Russia and Red China have been permitted to leak through the Iron Curtain.

Each day brings a new rash of hints from Communist sources in London, Paris and elsewhere that Soviet Leader Nikita S. Khrushchev is really anxious for some form of negotiations with the West.

THE LATEST reports are that he wants a Big Four summit meeting on Berlin and

Germany this fall. Russian and Communist officials now are soft peddling Khrushchev's year-end deadline for the allies to get out of Red-encircled Berlin or face the possibility of a new blockade.

American officials know that tension is increasing between Moscow and Peking because of differences over how to handle cold war issues. The Chinese consistently have wanted a tougher approach, have shown greater willingness to risk war with the West.

HOWEVER, top U. S. Officials frankly acknowledge they have no evidence yet to support the latest and most spectacular reports of Sino-Soviet feuding.

These reports, published in the Sunday Times of London, assert that Khrushchev has sent a letter to Communist parties in some foreign countries sharply denouncing Red China's policy as one likely to lead to war.

TRUE OR NOT, U. S. officials are fearful that some sectors of U. S. opinion feel it would be better to strike a compromise deal with a peacefully inclined Russia, than risk all-out conflict.

Kennedy so far has failed to take a decisive step on two major lines of action in the Berlin and German situation.

The EDITOR'S DESK

Everyday there comes to the editor's desk a great volume of material. From that collection, in the columns, will be printed contributions of outstanding value and interest.

The following article is the fourth in a series by Dr. Edwin Reid, director of the Brigham Young University Laboratory School, dealing with the manner in which students learn general concepts.

DIRECTING STUDENTS IN ACQUIRING GENERALIZATIONS

Part IV

Mental Processes of Generalization Formulation

Generalizations can also be developed in another way: by deduction alone. Using this approach the mind simply makes deductions from other established generalizations. It is this kind of reasoning which is used so commonly in geometry, and in the solution of mysteries (if one is a reader of Sherlock Holmes' tales with their familiar text, "Amazing deduction, my dear Watson").

As mentioned earlier, logical reasoning is the method used in the solution of many crimes. To illustrate, let us recreate a crime scene which has probably been enacted hundreds of times. A man who left his office in order, returned the following morning to find it in a state of utter disorder, with safe doors ajar, drawers open, and papers scattered about. His mind immediately and automatically concludes that he has been the victim of burglary. Why does he make such a generalization? He can see no burglar, nor are there any tools of burglary left around. His automatic generalization is the product of another generalization which has been a part of his store of knowledge for many years. It might be worded in this way: "When large doors enter a place of business for the purpose of burglary, they look through drawers, files, safes and other places where items of monetary value might be kept."

Recognizing that there may be other possible explanations for the state of his office he sets out to test his inference. If this is a case of burglary, he reasons, there will be evidence of entry into the building. There will finally be signs that the safe has been forcibly opened, and there will be certain valuables missing. His investigation proves positive, thus confirming his original conclusion. The idea first suggested deductively from another generalization has thus been used to reason out hypothetically certain additional particulars not yet observed that ought to be present if the inference is correct. This reasoning is followed by further observation for the purpose of investigating these additional particulars. If the investigation proves to be positive, the suggested relationship of elements is confirmed, and the generalization thus established.

Educational Implications

Since the introduction to this paper, attention has been given to two aspects of how generalizations are acquired; namely, (1) the nature and definitions of generalization, and (2) the thought processes involved in their formulation. It was demonstrated that general concepts can be developed in two ways: (1) by the two-movement thought process of induction-deduction, and (2) by a deductive process which excludes other acquired educational applications. The reader is now invited to consider the educational implications of this discussion.

Fifty years ago John Dewey wrote:

In some school subjects . . . the pupils are immersed in details; they mangle are loaded with disconnected items (whether gleaned by observation and memory, or accepted on hearsay and authority). Induction is treated as beginning and proceeding with the amassing of facts, of particular isolated pieces of information. That these items are educative only as suggesting a view of some large situation in which the particulars are included and thereby accounted for, is ignored.

These words are probably as appropriate today as they were in his time. Too frequently we fail to direct the student's thinking beyond the informational details of a subject to the formulation of important meanings or universals. This criticism can be leveled, for example, at the science teacher who so engages his students in the manipulation of materials or in the technical applications of science that they fail to see the scientific principles involved. English teachers, too, are inclined to involve their pupils in the application of a multiplicity of language rules without first ensuring that they are understood. There is ample evidence of this in the inadequacy of many high school and college students in communicative skills. Inadequacies, which are certainly not the result of lack of exposure to the rules of good communication, for these rules are viewed and reviewed in our schools from the sixth to the twelfth grades, and again in college.

What we fail to see as teachers is that understandings, generalizations, if you like, are acquired by the individual not taught in the common sense of the term. Like conceptualization, generalization is a personal matter; it takes place within the mind of the individual as a result of experience. Does this mean that the teacher has no role to play in the formulation of generalizations? Certainly not. Again, as in the case of concept teaching, the teacher's role is very important, and will be considered next.

(To be continued)

Quickies . . .

Wet riders bear storm nuisance

Neither rain nor drenched spirits daunted determined cyclists as five BYU students and faculty members rode to the top of Mount Timpanogos through inclement weather during the holiday.

Although downpours soaked them and riders wore their lives exhausted, cyclists from Mirror Lake in the High Uintas Mountains to Heber, Utah, a distance of some 40 miles.

At Heber the truck arrived at all packed equipment into a waiting cave and rode home in covered vehicles.

Western Dance

The Western Club will hold a dance, Saturday, July 8 at 8:30 p.m. in the multi-purpose area of the South Family Living Center. Entertainment and refreshments are part of the dance agenda. Everyone is invited.

IK's meet tonight

Intercollegiate Knights will meet Friday, July 7 at 8:30 p.m. in the Student Union. All members are urged to attend.

Workers needed

Anyone interested in serving on the Summer School Student Body Committee, for dances, parties, etc., may sign up in the basement of Student Service Center, next to the SOC office entrance.

Biochemist appointed

Dr. Leo P. Vernon, world-famous biochemist at Brigham Young University has been appointed director of research at the Charles F. Kettering Photobiology Laboratories in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

He graduated from BYU in 1948 with a B.A. degree. In 1954 he received to join the staff in the Chemistry Department.

Currently he is on sabbatical leave in Sweden working with Hugo Thersell, a Nobel Prize winner in medicine.

Dr. Vernon has done extensive research at the University of Wisconsin, Washington University in St. Louis, and BYU.

Students learn new languages abroad

"Perhaps the most effective extra-campus activity in which the language department participates is the foreign resident program" said Dr. H. Darrell Taylor, chairman of the Foreign Language Department.

This program, designed to give students intensive training in foreign languages, enables the students to fulfill a complete college year of language study in one summer.

The most unique part of the program, according to Dr. Taylor, is the opportunity to live in native-speaking homes. Students attend universities in the foreign country.

Directing the programs are Dr. R. Max Rogers in Austria, Dr. Harold W. Lee in France, Dr. M. Carl Gibson in Spain, Dr. Thomas Brown in Quebec, and Dr. C. Dean Anderson in Mexico.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

SUMMER UNIVERSE

Unsigned editorials are the objective thoughts of the editor, written to inform, influence and entertain. The editor assumes personal responsibility for matter herein contained.

John Laurence Day, editor of the Daily Universe, 1939-60, is presently working in the Buenos Aires bureau of United Press International, a world-wide news service. Larry has graciously consented to write for the Summer Universe as its South American "correspondent."

THE FOLLOWING article covers the meeting of Argentina's Foreign Minister Dr. Adolfo Magica and United Nations Ambassador Adolfo A. Stevenson. This meeting on June 7, was held while Ambassador Stevenson was making his South American tour.

Of particular interest here is the feeling of South Americans, reflected by Dr. Magica. As Larry Day puts it, "Underneath the song and ceremony and 'We like Uncle Sam,' Argentina has some gripes to tell Adolfo."

John Laurence Day
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Argentina's Foreign Minister Dr. Adolfo Magica to night (June 7) met Stevenson in support to the Inter-American Alliance for Progress. He said "Tell President Kennedy that we are ready to take part in the task which lies before us. Tell him that he has not been mistaken in proclaiming the strength of Argentine friendship."

IN THE SAME SPEECH, however, Dr. Magica outlined certain conditions upon which hemispheric cooperation for mutual progress must be based. He stated specifically that "unilateral action in cases of hemispheric tension, undesirable and grave as they may be, could result in multiplication of those tensions rather than a relieving of them."

Dr. Magica gave the remarks in the form of a toast at a dinner held in the honor of visiting UN Ambassador Adolfo A. Stevenson.

IN REPLYING to the toast Ambassador Stevenson praised "Argentina's determined recovery from past misfortunes and the demonstrations of respect for freedom, individual integrity and stable economic base which are everywhere present."

He said he accepted the conditions upon which Dr. Magica pledged Argentine cooperation in the Alliance for Progress, speaking specifically of individual freedom and the importance of national interests.

IN HIS TOAST Dr. Magica praised Stevenson, saying, "You Ambassador Stevenson are one of the most prominent men of the United States and the world." He praised Stevenson for having been the individual most responsible for calling to the attention of the United States that new nations and the backward peoples of the world are changing the structure of international politics.

The Argentine foreign minister praised the U. S. Marshall Plan, which he said was "the savior of Western Europe." He said it was particularly notable that this plan gave tremendous economic and monetary aid to distressed nations without compromising their national sovereignty and national self-determination.

REGARDING ARGENTINA'S participation in inter-American cooperation, Dr. Magica said "if it is true that we need aid in augmenting our potential and bettering our efficacy, we are at the same time resolved to assume our obligations in the Western American community."

"We know that America needs friends and not satellites," said Dr. Magica, "and that America realizes that friends have the right as well as the obligation to freely express their point of view and affirm their national interests in order to impede the propagation of dangerous and alien influences."

STEVENSON, in addition to accepting the conditions of cooperation and praising Argentina's economic recovery, said that it is important that hemisphere countries not only "recognize our differences but recognize also, and consolidate the areas of cooperation."

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Old library dedication reveals interesting insight

by Judy Hubb
Universe Feature Editor

There is one name that is, out prominently over all in the Church when it comes to books, and that is Dr. J. Grant," said Brigham Young University President John S. Harris at the dedication of the Heber J. Grant Library, October 16, 1952.

PRESIDENT HARRIS, addressing a congregation in the spirit of appreciation, began by explaining that President Grant, because of his love books, had given away thousands of volumes.

Books, alumni, students and faculty crowded the second floor of new building as the dedication ceremony proceeded. Dedication of the new library was heralded as a great new step making BYU a modern progressive university.

WILLIAM H. OF THE LDS CH. Hyrum G. Smith, of the invocation at the dedication ceremony. Following President Harris described the plan for the edifice, the plan to build, and the gift of money by the Church making reconstruction possible.

Following Matthew Arnold's statement that the United States was an uninteresting country, Dr. John Thomas, president of the University of Utah, commented that the interest of America lies in the pioneering spirit "not as yet the finished product of it."

SEN. PRESIDENT Elmer Peterson of Utah Agricultural College advocated integrity as a force.

Dr. John A. Widtsoe, member of the Quorum of the Twelve, explained the purpose of education in Zion. "Here in these halls," he said "their minds are made upon the vital issues of life."

RICHARD R. Lyman, member of the Quorum of the Twelve, Mr. C. N. Jensen, state superintendent, and President J. Taylor of the Board of Trustees addressed the assembly.

During the ceremony, President Heber J. Grant explained the impact of books on his life. He said that the hearts of students might never become educated, that knowledge of the scriptures of the Church of Christ might grow and increase with understanding.

THE SUMMER of 1923, President Harris presented the plan of erecting a new library to compensate for the inadequate facilities, lack of classes, and fire hazards of the present building.

The appropriation was made the following spring, with Joseph Nelson as architect. Paul Peterson of Salt Lake City was the contractor. The building cost \$125,000 and the furnishings \$40,000. Conservative stressing structural durability and service to the school was applied.

overlooking Utah Valley, the

two-story Grant Library is a "handsome glazed granite brick structure, fire proof and thorough modern in heating, lighting, ventilation, and equipment" according to the 1925 report.

EACH FLOOR 65 by 100 feet contains reading rooms, steel stacks, and selected oak library tables.

The floor is laid in heavy linoleum "eliminating all noise that might be occasioned by the moving of chairs or walking about the room."

Lack of adequate library facilities again faced the administration who announced plans to build a library at the center of the future campus, the largest single building on campus.

AS THE YEARS passed by, and the student body grew from a meager 700, to an undreamed of 10,000, again new consideration had to be made. Not only had the number of students increased immensely, but the sheer volume of books swamped the Grant Library.

THEY IN 1929 BYU began a new library. The new building is part of the third major building surge in the history of the university.

THE FIRST CAME after several years of moving around in various Provo buildings. In 1930 and Education Bldg., currently in use, initiated the lower campus construction. This period proceeded for several years as a Training School, and the College Hall were added.

The second upsurge came in the period 1910 to 1920. This included the Manner Memorial, a mechanical arts building (Brimhall) and the Grant Library.

THE CURRENT era began in the late 1950's with the erection of the Joseph Smith Memorial.

At the groundbreaking ceremony, Tuesday, July 21, 1959 at 11 a.m., Dr. Lyman Tyler, the BYU director of libraries and head of the planning committee, outlined the history of the libraries, from Karl Mue's 150 volume library to 1959.

PRESIDENT EARL C. Crockett said, "This building is symbolic of better days ahead academically at BYU." Mark Garfield, contractor, said the building was a fulfillment of Joseph Smith's vision of people who work with their hands and faith.

Lorenzo Snow, the architect, depicted the modern features of the new building, as a conclusion.

tion to the ground-breaking ceremony.

NOW NEARING completion, the library contains 260,000 square feet of floor space—each of the five floors containing more space than the entire floor space of the Grant Library.

Into the building have gone 2000 yards of concrete, 1000 tons of steel, 400 tons of air-conditioning chiller.

ALMOST RECTANGULAR, except for the irregularity on the north side forming a wide canopy over the entrance, the

building has an exterior of Aztec motif panels done in Wormwood walls faced with precast stone in three values of brown. Columns are placed every twenty-five yards.

Sculptured panels on both side of the main entrance commemorating the Mormons interest in this people of Ancient America, were designed and executed by Dr. Arnold Fairbanks of Salt Lake.

THE FLOOR contains a six and one half foot overhang by cantilever construction

forming a colonnade and walkway.

Inside walls are executed in birch of fruitwood color. Volume capacity is 1,000,000 books.

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Home Study extends campus

by Paul Hoopes

Home study is one way that students can attend Brigham Young University without coming to Provo. And with the campus so strung out Home Study offers an economical impetus to thrifty students who want to save on shoe repair bills.

HOME STUDY is a department of the Adult Education and Extension Services which is an instruction-by-mail program. It extends the geographical limits of BYU campus to every part of the globe, serving 4,000 students throughout the world. In the program both high school and college courses are offered.

THIS PROGRAM is of special interest to former BYU students who find it impossible to get back to the campus to continue their education. It is also of interest to those who want to pick up additional hours of credit or have scheduling conflicts.

A Home Study course consists of a series of lessons in which students are assigned reading, studies, problems and investigations, together with a list of questions based on a text or texts, and directions for a written report.

STUDENTS MAY register for Home Study courses at any time during the year, but regularly enrolled students will need the permission of their dean. No more than two Home Study courses are allowed at one time, with just one course being the

suggested load. Course catalogues, registration on blanks and book lists are available at the Home Study Department on campus.

Home Study offers the student an opportunity to further his education at his own convenience in his own home. It is a means of self-improvement and of developing initiative and self-reliance, according to Home Study directors.

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